

Described from one female labeled, "Cuernavaca Rd., 60 km. on Mexico City, Mexico, September 18, 1944, N. L. H. Krauss."

Type Catalog No. 58657, United States National Museum.

Taeniothrips gracilis Moulton

This species, heretofore recorded only from Japan, Formosa, and the Hawaiian Islands, has been intercepted at quarantine many times from Bermuda on *Amaryllis*, *Freesia*, carnation, Easter lily and other flowers, and other material in the collection of the United States National Museum was collected as early as 1922.

This is the species referred to by Sakimura (Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc. 13 (1): 68, 1947) as *Physothrips cucharii* Morgan ms.

A NEW SPECIES OF TORYMUS, PARASITE OF A SUNFLOWER GALL MAKER

(HYMENOPTERA, TORYMIDAE)

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For many years, both the generic names *Callinome* and *Torymus* have been used for this group of parasitic wasps. American workers had a tendency to use *Callinome*, while the European workers preferred *Torymus*. According to a recent decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, the genus *Callinome* Spinola has been permanently rejected and replaced by *Torymus* Dalman.²

This species is described at this time so that a name will be available for use in a paper to be published later dealing with the biology of the species.

***Torymus brevis*, new species**

Female: Length of body 2.5 to 3.5 mm., average about 3 mm. Ovipositor approximately the same length as the abdomen. General body color bright green to greenish blue, frequently with a distinct golden or coppery tinge on some parts; an occasional specimen with a blue abdomen or almost entirely blue. Legs yellow to light brown.

Face green with white pubescence. Facial ridge between antennae prominent, fading out ventrally. Mandibles when exerted prominent, toothed, brownish in color. *Scapes* of antenna yellow on anterior surfaces, frequently dark green distally on the lateral and posterior surfaces. Funicle green, flagellum black. Ring joint small, joints of funicle longer

¹The writer greatly appreciates the assistance of the following: A. B. Gahan, who compared the specimens with insects in the National Museum; the late E. P. Felt, who determined the host of the parasite; and Mrs. Roland Schmitt, who collected some of the insects used for the type series.

²Opinion 155. Opinions and declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Vol. 2: 227-238, July 12, 1944.

than wide. Club of antenna short, not prominent. Basal segment of funicle more slender than other funicular segments. *Parapsidal grooves* clear cut; no definite furrow on scutellum, although an indication of one may be seen on some specimens at certain angles. Secondary epimeral plate distinct, lightly sculptured; remainder of epimeron smooth and shiny. Anterior *abdominal* tergites incised in the mid-dorsal line. Anterior *coxa* yellow to light brown; middle and hind coxae green. Trochanters, femora and tibiae yellow to light brown, those of posterior legs usually slightly darker than others. Anterior tarsal segments yellowish, sometimes with last segments darker. First three segments of mid tarsus usually yellow or brown with the last two darker; first two segments of hind tarsus yellow or brown with the last three darker. *Stigmal vein* petiolate; post marginal less than half the length of the stigmal.

Male: Differs from the female in sexual features and the following: length 2 to 3 mm; scape of antenna green rather than yellow. Body sometimes shows more golden or coppery color than the female.

Type Locality: Austin, Texas.

Types: 77 females and 50 males. Holotype and paratypes to be deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Paratypes in the writer's collection. *Labeled*: Austin 5 NW, 9.7.40. Emerged 9.17.40. Sunflower, *T. helianthi*, Breland coll. Other paratypes labeled: Austin, Texas. Summer '47. Sunflower *T. helianthi*, Schmitt coll.

Host: *Trishormomyia helianthi* (Brodie), Family Cecidomyiidae. (Felt det.)

Distribution: This parasite has so far been recovered only from Texas, although it is probably widely distributed. In addition to the type locality, it has been collected at Dripping Springs, Johnson City, Mason, Bastrop and New Braunfels, Texas.

Mr. A. B. Gahan, who has examined specimens of this species states that it greatly resembles *Torymus rudbeckiae* Ash., but that the present species has a shorter ovipositor.

Torymus brevis is probably closely related to *Torymus helianthi* Brodie. Brodie (1894) published a very generalized description of a parasite reared in Canada from the galls of *T. helianthi*. This brief description in general fits the present species fairly well, but it could also be applied to other species. So far as the writer could determine, the types of *T. helianthi* are not in existence, and since they are not available for comparison, the similarity and differences between the two species could not be definitely determined.

LITERATURE CITED

- BRODIE, WILLIAM, 1894. Canadian galls and their occupants. (*Diplosis helianthi*, n. sp.). Biol. Rev., Ontario 1: 44-46.